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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/669,861	09/24/2003	Dong-Ki Lee	12279-007002	4394

26161 7590 09/22/2005

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EXAMINER

DUNSTON, JENNIFER ANN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1636

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 10/669,861	Applicant(s) LEE ET AL.	
	Examiner Jennifer Dunston	Art Unit 1636	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                        | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____   |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____                                     |

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### **DETAILED ACTION**

Claims 1-21 are pending in the instant application.

#### ***Election/Restrictions***

Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:

- I. Claims 2-6, drawn to an isolated transcription factor that comprises at least one zinc finger domain, wherein presence of the transcription factor in a cell can alter the differentiation state of the cell to induce a neuronal phenotype, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
- II. Claims 7-12, drawn to an isolated transcription factor that comprises at least one zinc finger domain, wherein presence of the transcription factor in a cell can alter the differentiation state of the cell to induce expression of an osteoblast marker, classified in class 530, subclass 350.
- III. Claim 13, drawn to a nucleic acid that encodes an isolated transcription factor that comprises at least one zinc finger domain, wherein presence of the transcription factor in a cell can alter the differentiation state of the cell, classified in class 536, subclass 23.1.
- IV. Claim 16, drawn to a method of altering the differentiation state of a vertebrate cell, comprising contacting to the cell an isolated transcription factor protein comprising at least one zinc finger domain, classified in class 435, subclass 377.
- V. Claims 18 and 19, drawn to a method of altering the differentiation state of a cell, comprising expressing a nucleic acid that comprises a sequence encoding an

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isolated transcription factor that comprises three zinc finger domains, wherein the expression of the artificial transcription factor induces a neuronal phenotype in the vertebrate cell, classified in class 435, subclass 377, and class 514, subclass 44.

- VI. Claims 20 and 21, drawn to a method of altering the differentiation state of a cell, comprising expressing a nucleic acid that comprises a sequence encoding an isolated transcription factor that comprises three zinc finger domains, wherein the expression of the artificial transcription factor induces osteogenesis in the cell, classified in class 435, subclass 377, and class 514, subclass 44.

Claims 1 and 14 link(s) inventions of Groups I and II. The restriction requirement between the linked inventions is subject to the nonallowance of the linking claim(s), claims 1 and 14. Upon the allowance of the linking claim(s), the restriction requirement as to the linked inventions shall be withdrawn and any claim(s) depending from or otherwise including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) will be entitled to examination in the instant application. Applicant(s) are advised that if any such claim(s) depending from or including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) is/are presented in a continuation or divisional application, the claims of the continuation or divisional application may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application. Where a restriction requirement is withdrawn, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 121 are no longer applicable. *In re Ziegler*, 44 F.2d 1211, 1215, 170 USPQ 129, 131-32 (CCPA 1971). See also MPEP § 804.01.

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Claims 15 and 17 link(s) inventions of Groups V and VI. The restriction requirement between the linked inventions is subject to the nonallowance of the linking claim(s), claims 16 and 17. Upon the allowance of the linking claim(s), the restriction requirement as to the linked inventions shall be withdrawn and any claim(s) depending from or otherwise including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) will be entitled to examination in the instant application. Applicant(s) are advised that if any such claim(s) depending from or including all the limitations of the allowable linking claim(s) is/are presented in a continuation or divisional application, the claims of the continuation or divisional application may be subject to provisional statutory and/or nonstatutory double patenting rejections over the claims of the instant application. Where a restriction requirement is withdrawn, the provisions of 35 U.S.C. 121 are no longer applicable. *In re Ziegler*, 44 F.2d 1211, 1215, 170 USPQ 129, 131-32 (CCPA 1971). See also MPEP § 804.01.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

Inventions of Group I and Group IV are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the isolated transcription factor of Group I can be used in a materially different process such as a binding site selection assay to identify the nucleic acid sequence to which the transcription factor binds or in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay to test DNA binding activity.

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Inventions of Group II and Group III are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the isolated transcription factor of Group I can be used in a materially different process such as a binding site selection assay to identify the nucleic acid sequence to which the transcription factor binds or in an electrophoretic mobility shift assay to test DNA binding activity.

Inventions of Group III and Group V are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the nucleic acid encoding a transcription factor comprising at least one zinc finger domain can be used in a materially different process such as *in situ* hybridization or as a probe in Northern blotting.

Inventions of Group III and Group VI are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the nucleic acid encoding a transcription factor comprising at least one zinc finger domain can be used in a materially different process such as *in situ* hybridization or as a probe in Northern blotting.

The nucleic acids of Group III and proteins of Groups I and II are chemically, biologically, and functionally distinct from each other and thus one does not render the other obvious. The transcription factor proteins of Groups I and II have different functional properties that require distinct chemical structures. Thus the transcription factor proteins have distinct chemical structures and biological functions. Further, the product of each group is not needed to produce the products of the other groups (each of which can be isolated from cells or organisms, made synthetically, and/or are self-replicating without the need for the isolated products of the other groups). Therefore, the inventions of the groups are capable of supporting separate patents.

The inventions of Groups IV-VI are biologically and functionally different and distinct from each other and thus one does not render the other obvious. The methods of Groups IV-VI comprise steps which are not required for or present in the methods of the other groups: contacting an isolated transcription factor protein with a cell (Group IV), providing a vertebrate cell that contains a nucleic acid that comprises a sequence encoding an artificial transcription factor that induces a neuronal phenotype in a vertebrate cell (Group V), and providing a vertebrate cell that contains a nucleic acid that comprises a sequence encoding an artificial transcription factor that induces osteogenesis (Group VI). The end results of the methods are different in that the cell is contact with a distinct biological molecule that will exert different effects on the cell to alter the differentiation state. The end results of the methods are to alter the differentiation state through the effects of a protein (Group IV), to induce neurite formation in a vertebrate cell through the effects of a nucleic acid (Group V), and to induce osteogenesis in a vertebrate cell through the effects of a nucleic acid (Group VI). Thus, the operation, function

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and effects of these different methods are different and distinct from each other. Therefore, the inventions of these different, distinct groups are capable of supporting separate patents.

Except for the specific relationships described above, the inventions of Groups I-III and Groups IV-VI are unrelated. Inventions are unrelated if it can be shown that they are not disclosed as capable of use together and they have different modes of operation, different functions, or different effects (MPEP § 806.04, MPEP § 808.01). In the instant case the different products of Groups I-III are not necessarily used in or made by the methods of Groups IV-VI.

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper. Further, searching more than one group would impose a serious search burden. The search for any of the products will not necessarily identify the claimed methods. Further, each product requires a separate search of the patent and non-patent literature due to the different structural features of the protein or nucleic acid. Further, each protein or nucleic acid sequence requires a separate search of the commercial sequence databases. The search for each method requires a separate search of the patent and non-patent literature to search the method step(s) not shared with any other group. Therefore, the searches are not coextensive, and the additional searching that is required to search more than one group would impose a serious search burden.

Applicant is advised that the reply to this requirement to be complete must include an election of the invention to be examined even though the requirement be traversed (37 CFR 1.143).



Applicant is reminded that upon the cancellation of claims to a non-elected invention, the inventorship must be amended in compliance with 37 CFR 1.48(b) if one or more of the currently named inventors is no longer an inventor of at least one claim remaining in the application. Any amendment of inventorship must be accompanied by a request under 37 CFR 1.48(b) and by the fee required under 37 CFR 1.17(i).

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and a product claim is subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise include all limitations of the allowable product claim will be rejoined in accordance with the provisions of MPEP § 821.04. **Process claims that depend from or otherwise include all the limitations of the patentable product will be entered as a matter of right if the amendment is presented prior to final rejection or allowance, whichever is earlier.** Amendments submitted after final rejection are governed by 37 C.F.R. § 1.116; amendments submitted after allowance are governed by 37 C.F.R. § 1.312.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with the 37 C.F.R. § 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §§ 101, 102, 103, and 112. Until an elected product claim is found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowed product claim will not be rejoined. See "Guidance on Treatment of Product and Process Claims in light of *In*

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*re Ochiai, In re Brouwer* and 35 U.S.C. § 103(b),” 1184 O.G. 86 (March 26, 1996).

Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, Applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution either to maintain dependency on the product claims or to otherwise include the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.**

Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. § 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jennifer Dunston whose telephone number is 571-272-2916. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 9 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Remy Yucel can be reached at 571-272-0781. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to (571) 272-0547.

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For all other customer support, please call the USPTO Call Center (UCC) at 800-786-9199.

Jennifer Dunston  
Examiner  
Art Unit 1636

jad

  
TERRY MCKELVEY  
PRIMARY EXAMINER